## WILSON'S BILL CRITICISED.

EX- PEARER REED PRESENTS THE FIRMS OF THE MINORITY.

Instead of a Bill to Abolish Protection and for Bevenne Only, He Says It Is a "Cowardly Makeshift," a "Tartff Tinkering" Measure Like These that Have Heretofore Disturbed the Business of the Country-It Perpetuates in Part the "Public Robbery " Which the Democrate Used to Descuree-The Effect of Free Iron Ore, Free Wool, and Free Cost on Those Important Industries to This Country,

WARRINGTON, Dec. 21.-Both reports on the Wilson Tariff bill are now before Congress and the country. Before the adjournment of longress to day for the holidays the minority report was presented to the House by Mr. teed. It is a very long report, much longer than Chairman Wilson's statement of the position of the majority. It starts out in characteristic fashion as follows:

The most surprising thing about this bill is the fact that this proposition to raise revenue will lower the revenue of this country \$74,000,only \$2,000,000 above our expenses. This fact and the other fact that by this bill the larger part of the burden of taxation is transferred from foreigners and borne by our own citizens should always be kept in mind during the discussion. Had the committee, in making what the Chair-igen on the floor of the House has called a "political bill," followed the plain uncompromising declaration of the party which they represent, and abolished protection, giving us a fariff for revenue only, our task in commenting upon the result of the committee's offerts would have been much more simple. The bill would then have been a straightforward, manly aftempt to carry out pledges, and would have placed in issue two great principles, and have led to a clear and comprehensible discussion. So far however, have the committee departed from the demands of their National Convention that we should have been much tempted to borrow a phrase from their own platform and designate the bill as a 'cowardly makeshift,' were it not that the results have been already too serious for mere epithets. Such a phrase, even thus sanctioned, would be out of place in a discussion which involves so much of importance to all classes of citizens. It still, however, remains a fact that the till presented can in no way be justified by people who claim to have obtained possession of all branches of the Government upon a distinct promise, which they now as distinctly repudiate.

"If it should be said that these pladges,

solemnly made on a yea and nay vote, after full discussion, were not intended for action, then the breaking of the pledges has the additional disadvantage of premeditation. If subsequent events and they have been numerous enough and weighty enough to startle the country-have convinced the committee that the Democratic platform is utterly wrong and indefensible, as history will know it to be, then it is a great misfortune to this country that the committee did not have the courage to openly abandon the false doctrine and leave the country indisturbed, so that it might convalesce from the shock of its great mistake.

But the committee instead of proceeding in its great work of abolishing protection and preserving the people from the load of taxation which they have always averred was the result of protection, have presented a bill which is only another tariff-tinkering 1 !!! the like of which has disturbed the conditions of business so many times the last thirty years. It is a great misfortune that such is the case, for had the bill teen for revenue only, in the only sense possible for that term, the people of this country might have seen at one glauces whether they desired the one policy or the orther, and the question might have been settled once for sit, and the country might have attained to that repose, stability, and certainty which our business prosperity so much needs. That, however, has not been made the issue, but instead of that a newer and fresher plan has been devised which those who stand by principle and the Chicago platform may still designate, and do still designate, as a plan to foster and coulde American industries to maintain classes, and to perpetuate taxation for other purposes than revenue on y.

"As to this new plan, the very first question one is disposed to ask is, why disturb existing business relations if there is to be no change in principle? If we are still to have protection, why take this time to cause a readjustment when the business conditions are of such a character that the greatest amount of disaster will be the result? Were it proposed to make a radical change and cause the husiness of the country to be conducted on a new basis, there might possibly be arguments adduced and clans presented which would be justifiable and santaisactory; but if protection be the object, why choose this time of all others to substitute for a system of protection which has proved reasonably satisfactory one of which the revisers are not in agored?

"This other and fresher plan has all the faults which the framers of this bill charged upon the old, and very few of its virtues. It is open to all the derisive and harsh entitlets with which the frances of this bill charged upon the old, and very few of its virtues. It is open to all the derisive and harsh entitlets with which the frances of this bill charged classes, and is defended by its au hors by arguments and expressions strangely like those which they was do toly business so many times the last thirty years. It is a great misfortune that such is the case,

what they used to call privileged classes, and is defended by its art hors by arguments and expressions strangely like I hose which they used so notly to denounce. A manufacturer is ted that the duty will protect him, and his cisins are listened to on that lasts, and are arrused with him on that basis, just as in the brave days of old.

The new theorems are the contents of the co

cisims are listened to our that this and are arranged with him on that basis, just as in the brave days of old.

The new bemocratic filstrict Attorney of the Northern District of New lork comes down, as he had right to and declares that from a projection standpoint bariev and mait cannot go together under the same all valorem, and premptly the semmittee raise the tariff taxes from 25 per cent. to 30 to protect the manufacturer, though I must lessen the revenue, he also some one has presented persuasively the cause of boards, planed, longued, and grooved, to the committee, and atthough the number passes in the same plant from the saws to the planers, the work of the men who manage the saws is unprotected while the work of the men who run the planes is shielded by protective tariff thass. These are but instances of corrections made where the ear of the committee could be had and are keys to the netions on which the bill was formed.

The new plan also involves a new method of encouraging manufacturers by giving them what are called free raw materials, so that what goes into consumption caps all the taxes. The manufacturers pay no taxes and what goes into consumption caps all the taxes on all they purchase. It unfortunately language them also, that free raw material is an elastic ferm, and what is one man's free raw material is an elastic ferm, and what is one man's free raw material is another man sinished product. The manufacturer is an elastic ferm, and what is one man's free raw material is another man sinished product. The

all ther purchase. It unfortunately harpenalso, that free raw material is an elastic
term, and what is one man's free raw material
is another man's finished product. The manufacturer in Massachusetts is told that he is ro
be encouraged by having free immier to
build his lactory and to pack his goods,
but inasmuch as that very lumber, thus
made free, is the Maine manufacturer's dinished product, no wonder the Democrats of
Bangor, the mills on the Penobsot being
unable to more a saw, denounce class
legislation really means. And with the
dwellers on the Penobsot symmathize the
lumbermen in Wasconsin and Michigan, the
Pacific slope, Alalama, Georgia, and Florida,
So also the miners in Michigan, struggling this
very moment with starvation, resiling the thouse class legislation there can bossibir he is the egislation which profests labor
in the mil and leaves it in the mines to the
emarity of the great cities.

These accalied free row—are not put on
the free list with any reference, direct or indirect to raising revenue. They are placed
there to encourage manufacturers who are to
be compensated for any lose, in this market by

the free list with any reference, direct or indirect to raising revenue. They are placed there to encourage manufacturers who are to be compensated for any loss in this market by the markets of the world where they will have the chance to stringgle with the cheaper lature of the did World with whatever energy they may have left after the struggle at home with that same cheaper lature in this our markets by a lower tariff which does not give us the compensation even of a larger revenue. These demands advantages are to be given the manufacturers at the expense of the mine the coal, at the expense of the larmers who raises the wand of not the original which transports it those products. With these advantages, thus obtained at the expense of other childrens, the manufacturers to need by the lowering of the tariff to light for their markets at home, are to enjoy unlimited foreign trade. Now they can obtain a facthod in foreign lands when the very bill is draited should the supposition that they cannot keep their own markets without productions as often urged by the deminant party against the existing system. All the objections as often urged by the deminant party against the existing system, we repeat to against this bill. The difference is only one of degree. If the present system be referred the proposent system is precisely the same.

The doet ine of the leannership platform that projection be inchesty and should be abolished in comprehensities and study. The new movement on behalf of miligated and storais roubsert is contary affected and possible of in comprehensities and should be abolished in comprehensities and study.

are unwise, contrary to sound polley and sound states manelly. Hence, many et us who are sure that the Democratic platform is utterly untrue admitted its straightforwardness and directness. This bill, framed by those who represent the platform, cannot receive that kind of graise. It pretends to be a revenue tariff, and does not raise revenue. It pretends to give protection, but destroys it in every indirect way.

Ilegarding the change from specific to advalored duties the report says:

An advalored duty, as the name implies, is one which varies according to the price. If prices could be exactly determined nothing would seem to be fairer than an advalored duty. But, unfortunately, prices are very much matters of opinion, on which honest men may differ much antrogues much more inasmicia as the duty depends on the price a cheat on the price is a cheat on the duty. If a piece of goods is worth \$1 a rard and the duty is 25 per cent, the correct duty is \$1.50. If the price is a cheat on the order of the company of the price is a cheat of the duty is the price in a cheat of the duty is the price in the duty of lected becomes \$1.55 and the 26 per cent, which seems to be 25 per cent, becomes about 20 per cent, and not one is the covernment cheated out of its quarter of a collar, but the manufacturer is cheated out of one-fifth of the profection his tovernment has promised him.

one-fifth of the protection his tiovernment has promised him.

This is not theory. It is within the experiences of every merchant that goods which amnot be purchased at all in Europe can be purchased, duty paid, in New York at lower prices than like goods can be purchased by the honest merchant who values them at their true market value and pays the duty demanded by the fovernment, and yet these ad valorem duties, thus objectionable, have been nereased in number overwhere, being substituted in nearly all the schedules for specific duties.

As to the probable effects of this bill on our future relations with Canada, the report says that those who believe that the manifest destiny of this continent is one nation and one market and one development will see how liftle this bill, commerced with existing law, conduces to that end. Those, on the other hand, who look upon the Dominion simply as another nation will be surprised to see how freely is accorded to her privileges and opportunities in derogation of those of our own elligents, privileges and opportunities for which the Dominion would be glad to give ample and unstanted concessions. By this bill they receive them all without money and without price. The report them says:

Another serious general objection to the bill as that it decreases the revenue, according to the calculations usually made by the Treasury Department, as compared with 1886, about \$14.000.000. This large deficit coming As to the probable effects of this bill on our

for the calculations usually made by the frees-tery Department, as compared with 1885, about \$14.000.000. This large defleit coming as it does upon a depleted Treasure, is rather appailing in a bill for revenue only. How this great hole in our resources as a nation is to be flied no one knows. At this date not even the committee knows itself, unless the Fresident, anticipating in all message to Congress the report of the Committee on Wars and Means, shall afford to the committee itself its

the report of the committee on Ways and Means, shall afford to the committee itself its wished-for clus.

The report then takes up the schedules of the bill scriatin, beginning with chemicals, and analyzes the changes made and comments upon the probable effect of those changes upon the industrial future of the country. The most important portions relate to iron, wool, and coal, and in part are affollows:

That which lies at the base of our iron and steel industry is iron ore. The existing duty thereon is 75 cents per ton. The revenues from its importation aggregated in the last fiscal year over half a million of dollars. It is proposed under a tariff oil for revenue only to throw away absolutely every cent of this large revenue by putting iron ore on the free list. The bill proposes to put into competition with American ores foreign ores, some of which are produced at a labor cost greater than one-fourth of ours. It proposes to bring our laborers, who get from \$1.00 to \$2 per day, and who work from fifty-five to sixty hours a week, into competition with into ores who work seventy-two hours a week and get bito 30 cents per day; our miners, who get from \$2.25 to \$2.75 per day, into competition with those who get from 10 to 72 cents per day. It proposes to condemn to temporary idleness, and ultimately to divert into new channels, after an immenseloss, if not the whole, at least a large part of an invested capital of over \$35.50.000; to derive our the whole at least a large part of an invested capital of over \$50,000,000; to decrive our transportation lines of a large proportion of their profits from the carriage of the ore product, and to leave undeveloped treasures hidden under the soil of twenty-six States and two Territories.

den under the soil of twenty-six States and two Territories.

"The bill deals with the wool manufacture in terms scarcely less radical than those necorded the wool-growing industry, upon which it so largely depends it proposes to revolutionize the manufacture of woollen goods by transferring it from the basis of duliation and the materials to free wool, a change more radical than any textile industry in any country was ever forced to make without the most careful provision for a safe and gradual real-justment. Contemplated legislation which imperis over \$330,000,000 of capital invested in a particular industry, and involves the fortunes of the occupations of hundreds of thousands of our citizens, demands special provisions to render such a transition as safe, gradual, and easy as possible. This bill proposes to compel our wool manufacturers to accomplish the transformation in one month that being the brief interval allowed after wool becomes free before the duties compensatory for the wool duties are removed from woolien goods. These manufacturers are expected to accomplish in one month what their foreign competitors have been generations in learning."

On the proposition to put bituminous coal on the free list the report says:

"Coal has little value save as it gots it from "Coal has little value save as it gots it from "Coal has little value save as it gots it from "Coal has little value save as it gots it from "Coal has little value save as it gots it from "Coal has little value save as it gots it from "Coal has little value save as it gots it from "Coal has little value save as it gots it from "Coal has little value save as it gots it from "Coal has little value save as it gots it from "Coal has little value save as it gots it from "Coal has little value save as it gots it from "Coal has little value save as it gots it from "Coal has little value save as it gots it from "Coal has little value save as it gots it from "Coal has little value save as it gots it from "Coal has little value save as it gots it for

Of the proposition to put bituminous coal on the free list the report says:

"Coal has little value save as it gots it from labor. Except for a short period, it has always borne a duty. Under the revenue tariff of 1844 it here a duty of 30 percent ad valorem. No change has been made in the duty on it since 1872. The Mills bill provides the same rate as the present law-focents per too. Now it is proposed to make it free. It is difficult to imagine why. It is the most universally prevalent of all the products of American Industry. The working of these immense coal fields gives employment directly to can industry. The working of these immense can lields gives employment directly to hearly a quarter of a million of men at American wage rates, and furnishes epportunities for labor to another army of men in addition at like wage rates. It furnishes freight for our rallways and our waterways from one end of the land to the other. In 1802 we mined 113,000,000 tons. Thirty-one States contributed to the grand aggregate—New England States. Middle States. Southern States, Western States, and those on the Parific coast. Those lying max the sea and those lying inland, those bordering on the great lakes and in the Mississipp Valley, all are interested in this magnificent American industry.

The products of the coal deposits of Nova The products of the coal deposits of Nova Scotis. Canada, Mexico, Australia, and British Columbia, the report says, can be markeded in the United States, if our tariff duties he stricken off, at a less cost than the coals of Fennsylvania. Virginia, and other States, and this simply by reason of the difference hetween foreign wage rates and our own. "While the difference in coat to the consumer from the removal of the duty would be slight in the first instance, the loss to American albor and American capital would be incalculable, and the loss to the whole people beyond measure. To put coal on the free list is without reason and against reason, and finds no semblance of defence save in the unjustifiable desire to exploit a theory at the expense of the American people."

The minority conclude their exhaustive report by expressing their disapproval of the changes proposed in the administrative part of the set.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE SCHEDULE

No Doctaton Experied Regarding an Incom-Tax Before dan, 1.

Washington, Dec. 21. - The Democratic members of the Wars and Means Committee are practically unanimous in favor of an additional tax of 10 cents a gallon on whisker Four-stary Carlisle has shown the compilties the amount of revenue which would result from the increase. He has also shown that it may be legally applied to whistey in bond, and ant it can be as easily collected as the present

that it can be a easily collected as the present tax.

The question of an income tax was discussed at to-day's meeting of the committee, but some of the monbers were arxious for further information on the subject, and it has been deterred for the present. It was agreed to-day that all the Democratic members shall meet at the Treasury Department on the night of Monday, Jan. 1, atwhich time the question of an income tax will be definitely settled, so that the informal schedule may be submitted to the House on Jan. 3.

MRS. FISK HAS GOT UER DIVORCE. She Learned Her Husbaud's Scoret White

Aurelug Him in a Hospital, Mary Ellen Fisk has secured a decree of divorce from Frederick Fisk. Both live in Jersey City. Fisk is the son of a decorative painter, and his former wife is a daughter of James Mc'arthy, a wealthy dry does owner who lives at 247 Grove street. The couple elegative years ago because their parents would not consent to the marriage on account of the difference of their religious beliefs. On they, 30 last Fisk is if from a scaffold and received a fracture of the skull. He was taken to St. Francis Hospital. His young wife nursed him and it was while attending him that she obtained the information which prompted her to institute divorce proceedings. In his delicant Fisk raved continually about a Miss little Beens. Mrs. Fisk foarned living together as man and wife is a boarding house at farrow and Morcer streets, only about three blocks awar from her own home. She at once cassed her aftentions to her husband, and after his recovery brought suit for divorce. Fisk made so defence to the suit. vorce from Frederick Fisk. Both live in Jersey

PLAINFIELD, Dec. 21.-Jeptha Wagner, who horsowhipped Judge Coddington on Wednesday, was declared insane by physicians yester-der. He spent the day yesterday in his cell drawing up claims for damages against the newspapers. He wants \$0.000,000,000 from xeth. CARLISLE CHANGES FRONT. RECOMMENDATIONS IN HIS REPORT CONTRARY TO HIS FORMER VIEWS,

He Was Opposed to the Jesus of Bonds, and Now Urgen Its Necessity-He Argued Against an Increase of the Tax on Whis-key, and New Recommends as Increase.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-Those portions of Secretary Carlisle's report in which he makes an argument in favor of an issue of bonds and recommends an increase of ten cents a gallon on distilled spirits have been the subject o much discussion in Congress to-day. These recommendations have attracted attention, for the reason that they appear to be directly opposed to the views held by Secretary Carlisle during the first few months of his administration of the Treasury Department. It is a matter of common knowledge with those who had the confidence of the Secretary of the Treasury last spring, that he was radically opposed to a bond issue for any purpose whatever, and that he welcomed report of the Judiciary Committee of the last Congress that he had no authority to issue bonds under existing law to meet the temporary exigencies of the Treasury. The Secretary was, in fact, among those who denounced the preceding Administration for having adocated the issue of bonds for such a purpose and the discovery of the fact that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, by the direction of Secretary Foster, had made preparation for the issue of bonds, was heralded as an improper proceeding. Secretary Carliale's friends quoted him at the time as saying that no bonds should ever be issued while he was Secretary of the Treasury, and some of his admirers drew vivid pictures of him as about to take his hat and leave the Treasury, to part company with Groven Cleveland, if an issue of bonds should be forced upon him. It was about this time that Secretary Car-

lisie was said to be disposed to make use of silver for the redemption of the so-called Sherman Treasury notes, in order to put a check to the exportations of gold and to counteract what was charged by Carlisle's friends as an organized movement on the part of certain New York bankers to exhaust the Treasury gold for their own speculative purposes. So great was Secretary Carlisle's zeal to make use of silver for the redemption of these Sherman Treasury notes, with the object indicated, that he prepared a letter, designed to be forwarded to the Sun-Treasurer at New York. directing him to make such redemptions in silver. Whether that letter over reached Mr. silver. Whether that letter ever reached Mr. Corrad W. Jordan is not known; but it is known that, as soon thereafter as Mr. Jordan could reach Weshington after the information of that letter could have reached him, he arrived here, and was in consultation with Irest-dent Cleveland at the White House during much of the Saturday night and of the succeeding Sunday. On that Sunday night President Cleveland sent to the United Press an interview with himself, written in his own reculinr hand, in which he declared that the Administration did not contemplate the redemption of the Treasury notes in silver, and that no member of his Cabinet had ever thought of doing so. Yet there are very eminent Democratic Senators who have said, and who still will say, if they have not forgotten to tell the truth, that they had knowledge from Secretary Carlisie himself that it was his purpose to use silver to redeem those Treasury notes. There is creditable anthority for the statement, also that this original direction of Secretary Carlisie's, which was reduced to manuscript, although it may not be upon the Treasury ilea, is still in the possession of a Government official. Mr. Carlisie' all, and the president and his Secretary of the Treasury as to the issue of bonds, the President that time there was a sharp contention hetween the President and his Secretary of the Treasury as to the issue of bonds, the President state the would never occupy, and he favors the issue of a large amount of short time, low rate bonds.

Secretary Carlisie has manifested like versatility in the matter of the whiskey in tond. Indeed, Mr. Carlisie made an elaborate statement to some of the Democratic members of the Treasury informed members of the Committee on Ways and Means that he was opposed to any increase in the tax on whiskey, and that if a tax should be imposed without a vicinition of the contract between the owners of the bonded period. Mr. Carlisie further gave the Democratic members of the Committee information that there is an organization of whis Conrad W. Jordan is not known; but it is known that, as soon thereafter as Mr. Jordan

ganization is active and influential and is apparently well into med. For it happens that those who could get the proper introduction and who applied at the botel where this organization makes its beadquarters, might have been informed at the very time that this vigorous protest was being made by the Secretary of the Treasury to Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means against any increase in the tax on whisker, that the persons in the secret of this precision organization knew that the report of the receivary of the Treasury would contain a recommendation that there should be an increase of ten cents agained on whiskey. And there is nothing in the antecdents or the occupation of these gentlemen to mise a doubt that this information, of which they were so confident notwithstanding the noisy protests in the committee and out of it against any increase of the tax, was of great commercial value to them. Many curious things have happened here in connection with Prof. Wilson's deficiency schemes, but there is none more curious than this.

An injunction issued by Justice Pratt in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn was served on Justice Daniel T. Cornell in Clifton, Staten Island late on Wednesday night, restraining him and hate on wednesday night, restraining him from continuing the examination of the in-spectors of election in the Ninth district of tasticton, known as the 'Harbor district.'' The injunction also orders Justice Cornell to appear in court on the 28th last, to show cause why the injunction should not be made per-

Low Death Rate in Brooklyn.

The number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was Jes, being 44 less than the preceding week and by less than in the corresponding week last year.

JOTTINGS ABOUT 10WX.

Carlo3 of the Fourth avenue line is unique. It is Lit flurke, a newspaper reporter, was made a gate-man at fills Island yealerday. The United States strainably Kearsarge sailed venerally tor han inclings his has been ordered there is not after American interests. Estmond Kelly, who as Secretary of the City Club conducted the nomination of Mr. Nyers for Comp-roller last fall, has resigned the secretary-hip. Commerciation, who resigned the secretary ship.

Commerciation, who could be through as 100 latters at root and whos tore the bendages. From his wounds afterward in Bellevon the bendages. From his wounds afterward in Bellevon the bendages. From his wounds afterward in Bellevon the head of the at ten first Justice, Stockhop has respected filed in the first Justice, Stockhop of the Pourth District Civil cause for a full term of all versus planed a year. Abraham Lary and Ziward to Theseley. Hatterger's forther term expired on Tuesday.

Abraham Lavy and Edward Rossniaten were held for exputination at the lefterons Markat a court yearerday on a charge of however, it is a long type ending the transfer of however, at it salies dath their block was worth \$1,200 and was masted for \$2.500.

Folice Commissioner Meilaye, whose implee yard in West Twenty serond sirest was after least April got a verbit for \$3.500 in the superior Court yearerly against the American Lloyds Insurance Company, which had declined in pay this more time \$2.100 us its policy to that company.

Judgments of missing diverse were created in the a pointy to has company, the property of the p

or maneste wair and tribles Wolf.

Tun New hear relevered \$10 from it Watchford of Pitts
field. Name. For Nary letters and Nary Region the two
widows with any expending in the disposement in a faration. Intelligent Time is a new enablementages the reempt of \$1 from "subscribet. For any one of the
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data. Deal 20.

in the 1d interest of 250 East Sinery seventh and principle of problem in the General section of butting the right hand of her adopted danger, ayale barage acres to upon a hot store, on lice, a lot bright hand of her entire mouth ming her severely, ble may be sentenced to state the for five prays. prison for avereity, the may be satisfied to state prison for the pears.

At the annual inesting of the Sachem tigh, hald at the sind house, it's hast Singly third attend in Wednesday attent, it has following obliges more chosen: Freathent, staping B. Bake: Vice-Treathent, staping B. Bake: Vice-Treathent, staping B. Elret ini Jacob Suppert if, and ambrose it Merchill Hecoting Secretary, James A. Ryani Viceresponding Secretary, Buckets J. Hughes, Financial Secretary, John A. Banosherry, and Treasurer, I Edward Jetty. John A. Banosherry, and Treasurer, I Edward Jetty. Lawyer John in Financial of Artification, will more, the late of the communication of Artification, will more than the communication of the communicat RAST-BOUND RATES TO BE RESTORED.

The Full Toriff Will He Put Into Effect One More on Jan. 1. The executive officers of the railroads composing the Central Traffic and Trunk Line Associations in joint committee agreed yesterday to restore east-bound rates to the tariffe in effect before the recent disturbances. This decision was reached after a comparatively short session, and the result is considered to abort session, and the result is considered to be largely due to the policy of the Erie in announcing an open tariff to meet secret outs by its rivals. Chicago despatches announced that the Erie, in pursuance of this policy made the grain rate to cents to New York yesterdar, but gave notice that this rate would go out of effect on Dac. 31. The question of export rates was also touched on at the meeting, and the sub-committee having this matter in charge was asked to complete its report before Jan. 1 if possible.

If possible.

The irregularities in passenger rates were referred to the general passenger agents and commissioners with instructions to prepare some plan by which such disturbances might be avoided.

ANXIETY ABOUT ATCHISON.

An Official Bental that a Receivership to Rumors of an impending receivership for the Atchison, Topeks and Santa Fe Railroad Company gained additional atrength yesterday by reason of the death of Mr. George C. Magoun, Chairman of the company's Board of Directors. It was said that this event had in-Directors. It was said that this event had in-terrupted negotiations which would have pro-vided the company with funds to meet its re-quirements for interest payments on Jan. I, and that it would therefore be necessary to seek the protection of the courts. Fresident Heinhart denied yesterday that such a sten was contemplated, but declined to discuss the affairs of the company. The result of the di-rectors' meeting, which its to be held in Boston on Saturday, is awaited with anxiety by Wall street, owing to the general apprehension that Insolvency will then be acknowledged.

An Order to the Northern Pacific Receivers. MILWAURER, Dec. 21.-Judge Jenkins made an order authorizing the Northern Pacific receivers to surrender to the St. Paul Union Depot Company \$20,000 worth of its stock upon the payment to them of \$11,000.50. roads besides the original ones wanted to use roads besides the original ones wanted to use the depot facilities, and disputes arose as to the terms. Several suits were instituted, pending the trial of which the roads were allowed to use the depot on payment of stipulated rentals. It imally became necessary to increase the capital stock from \$350.000 to 500.000 and to make a redistribution of the stock. The equalization required the Northern Pacific to surrender \$20.000 of stock and take \$11,000.00 of the profits.

Erte Makes Another Cut.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21,-The Erie again made things interesting for the Eastern roads to-day by announcing a raduction to 15 cents in grain by announcing a reduction to 15 cents in grain and grain products from Chicago to New York. The regular basis is 25 cents, out it had been lowered to 17% cents by the Erls to meet the cut rates of competitors. The reduced tariff will go into effect to morrow morning. It covers all wheat, corn, oats, ree, and barley shipments, and 40 of the products of these grains. It also makes corresponding reductions to all terminal and intermediate points.

Completion of the New South Bound, JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 21 .- Just before noon to-day the last spike was driven on the new South Bound Hallroad between this city and Savannah. It made the Florida Central and Peninsular Ralirond athrough system between the North and South, for it fixed the rail which connects Columbia S. C. with Tampa, Fla. Through trains from New York over the Richmond and Panville, the South Bound and the Florida Central and Peninsular will begin running next Sunday night. The new line shortens the distance between Savannah and Jacksonville about forty miles.

The directors of the New York, Lake Erie

and Western Bailway Company have again postponed the announcement of the reorganipostroned the announcement of the reorgani-zation plant. After the meeting resterday Mr. J. t. McCullough said: "The proposed finan-rial plan was fully considered at the meeting. There are some things yet to be agreed on, and inasmuch as during the holidays business men are not disposed to engage in very serious work the plan will probably not be perfectly formulated nor issued until about the first of the new year."

The New Haven Noon Trains to be Taken Of. It is announced that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will discontinue after Dec. 30 the noon trains be-tween Boston and New York, both by the Bos-ton and Albany and New York and New Eng-land on account of the falling off of travel.

The Hon. H. W. Cockerill of Glasgow, Mo. the clerk of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, died in Washington vesterday morning. The cause of his death was appendicitie. He had been ill only a few days. Mr. Cockerill was 37 years of age and a journalist by profession. Before going to Washington he had been the editor at different times of two newspapers in Springfield. Mo. and was subsequently connected with the Glabe-Demograf and Republic of st. Lous. He was well known in Missouri, where he served a term as a member of the State Legislature.

was well known in Missouri, where he served a term as a member of the State Legislature.

James Spence of the shipping firm of Rohinson, Spence & Co. of Liverpool died in Edinburgh on Wednesday at the age of 917. He was born in England. His early life was spent in Philadelphia, where he was intimate with the late Anthony J. Droxel and George W. Childs. At that time he was in the employ of Richardson & Watson of New York and Philadelphia. Later he became partner in the Liverpool firm named above, which was European agent for the American line plying between Liverpool and Philadelphia, and more recently for the reorganized Inman line.

The Rev, William Harlow died resterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henry M. Messinger, 136 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, in his Sith year. He graduated from Naie College in 1820, and, after twenty-five years of pastoral work as a Fresbyterian minister, retired from the pulpit on account of deafness. He was a rigid prohibitionist and a great enemy of tobacco. The Rev. Dr. Cuyler will officiate at the funeral service at the house tonight. The interment will be at Wrentham, Mass.

Capit Rufus Crowell, a well-known master.

Mass.

Capt. Rufus Crowell, a well-known master mariner, died at his home in theises. Mass., yesterday, in his seventieth year. In 1864, when Commodore Ferry was sent to complete the treaty with Japan. Capt. Crowell's vessel was the first one to carry stoves to that country. He was a life member of the Boston Marine Society, and at the time of his death one of the trustees.

William R. Oshorne, one of the most prominent citizens of Binghamton and long identified with the banking interests of that city, died yesterday morning, axed 7th.

Walter Damrosch Morte a Committee.

Walter Pamrosch met a committee of his striking Symphony Orchestra at the Carnegia Music Hall at 10 o'clock restorday morning. When it was over it was stated that the pro-ceedings would not be made public until a settlement had been reached. The committee made its report to the orchestra at the rooms of the Aschtembrogedel Versin. They decided that no settlement could be had until 'Cellist liegner was withdrawn from the orchestra.

Preh's Nun Noid. Mil.wauner, Wia. Dec. 21. - Peck's Sun was sold resterday. The new owners are: F. W. Burke, President, editor, and manager: G. W. Judd. secretary.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH, In the Prendergast trial in Chicago vesterday severa medical men and others testified to behalf of a State that they did not believe the man who bill tarter if Harrison was insure

In the Circuit Court in Albany yesterday the jury on timed a verdief for \$6.000 against the New York Cen-ral and Holdson River Railroad Company in Invocation ofth Alberta a brairman, whose left ato was created thise be was Attempting to combe cere to the New awken West Shore Kaliriad yard. The planted sued or \$10,000. The police of Amelordam yesterday arrested three trains on auspicion of being the men wanted in by come for the redberg of his John's forman trained theirs is on Manday signt. They gave been not James Contores aged 2a transminant of Colmes. That increase the situation aged 75, monitier, of her best and with folland, aged 75, monitier, of her best and with Isoland, aged 75, carper printer. I contract hemother property was found in their presence.

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beautiful chairs. This despite the chairs of the constant of OPEN EVENINGS. EXCITEMENT IN HONOLULU.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE CORWIN MADE A GREAT STIR IN THE TOWN. contents Posted to Report Any Attempt to

Land Mart ... If the Attempt Had Been Made, 2,000 .. med Men Would Have Commanded the Landings Hefore the Marines Beached Them-Growing Sentiment in Payor of Setting Up a Republic -Willie's Cipher Bespatches Turned Into English on the Craiser Philidelphia, SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21 .- A private letter

from Honolulu, written just before the steamer Mariposa sailed on the afternoon of Dec. 14, BATE

The first excitement caused by the receipt of the Gresham letter was exceeded to-day when it became known that the revenue outter Corwin had arrived early in the morning. and that the Captain had taken a bulky package of despatches direct to Minister Willis's house. The Royalists, who have been very down-bearted, at once plucked up spirits and declared that the despatch of a special steamer meant nothing less than orders for the prompt restoration of the Queen. "This seemed a rational theory and many

annexationists feared that it would prove true; but luckily the Corwin brought also news that gave the Provisional loaders fresh confidence. The very day the Corwin sailed President Cleveland's annual message was printed in the San Francisco afternoon newspapers and one copy was received here. The Sar issued an extra containing the President's words on Hawall, and this was the first intimation the Government had that Mr. Cleveland would refer to Congress the question of scating the Queen should the Provisional Government refuse to step down and out.

The Government was in executive session at the time, and as soon as this part of the message was read an ultimatum was framed in which it declined to negotiate for the restoration of the Crown and declared that it would resist with military force any attempt to over-throw the Government. This ultimatum was signed and sealed, ready to be despatched to Minister Willis the moment he should proceed to carry out his instructions in case they were of a belligerent character.

"Meanwhile the streets were thronged with excited people eagerly awaiting a move on the part of the American Minister. The despatches had been sent aboard the Philadelphia for translation of the cipher, but they were returned to Mr. Willis about noon. As the early hours of the afternoon were away impatience increased. The Royalists were full of importance, as they asserted that they had secret advices from the Queen's headquarters that she was to be restored that day.

" President Dole felt the uncertainty keenly and to provide for any emergency he issued orders to the Citizens' League to be ready to respond to call. He declared positively that any attempt at restoration would be met with force, and if the Provisional Government had to go under it would do so fighting for its rights.

"Lookouts were posted to give warning of any preparation on the Philadelphia to land marines. Had any such attempt been made, Honolulu would at once have been placed under martial law. The 2,000 armed men under the Government would have been posted so as to command all the landings.

'At 3:15 P. M., when the steamer mail closed, no word had been received from Mr. Willia The Previsional leaders began to breathe a little easier, but the Royalists had lost none of their faith in immediate restoration.

The sentiment is growing in Henolulu that the formation of a republic is the only way out of the present difficulty. The majority of the annexationists are in favor of a Government modelled on the American plan, with free suf frage for the election to the Lower House and a property and educational qualification for the Upper House."

The Hawaiian Sar has been having a much fun over the testimonial calabash for Blount as it had, some months ago, over the cane presented to the Paramount Commissioner. It says on this subject:

"An angry chorus of denials meets the Star's announcement that a calabash has been made to the order of a native political society for James II. Blount as a small return for services rendered. We were aware that the subscribers to the bowl were expected to keep very still about it, and so was the maker; but it happened that a leading Honolulu physician saw the gift in the maker's shop and read the inscription on it.

"Our readers will recall that when the calabash wood was taken to a planing mill to be turned on a lathe the Mar mentioned the fact. and said that it was the purpose of the owners to send the howl either to Blount or Nordhoff. As it turns out Blount is the chosen man, and he will receive the polished cit if Miller gets his pay in due course of time. We cannot but hold it fortunate that the calabash is spacious enough to contain the soup in which and his report will have been, by the time of its receipt, immersed."

The new and stringent policy of the Government in weeding out roralists and disloyal employees will be made to affect natives and half whites as little as possible. The Government has hitherto been very tender toward the natives and half whites for the sake of mitigating race jealousy, which largely led to the revolution. Officials hitherto removed by them have been mostly whites. Four of the five removed last week for disloyalty were half whites. In the executive building which is fortified, the policy of removals will be atringently carried out.

The "American League." a secret society whose object is the organization for resist-ance in arms to the restoration of the monarchy, is a society of a fairly high character, and includes in its membership several of the best men in Honolulu. The bulk of its mem-bers is from the hardler class of American

Most of the well-known white royalists contique to express confidence in the restoration of the Queen by the United States forces. A few are cursing. Minister Willis for his delay to carry out the President's policy. Presi-

in the wash," # you we Pearline.

"It will all come out

dent Dele is again resting from work. He was out yechting to-day for several hours. Since the arrival of Minister Willis the Strain of anxiety and doubt has been more severe upon the Freshlect time at any previous time. The strained and delicate relations with the Culed States Minister. One possible demands and shawerewhelming responsibility in all directions have prevale very hard upon the Freshledt. An avided sour-enf ant upon the part of Japan. Which the rovalists are likely to invite if they are disappointed in Freshledt. Could be the nimes of Ministers on this point, although the nimes of Ministers on this point, although the nimes of Ministers on the part of Japan. A serious change in the situation took piace this morning since the above was written, in consequence of the unexpected arrival of the entire took with the interest of the unexpected arrival of the outer town with chiner despatches for Minister Willia. The Mariposa has been destained from 10.4 Millip P. M. in consequence. The only information received by the nublic is that contained in the Freshlent's message. The only information received by the nublic is that contained to the very self-the work with the Mariposa has been destained from 10.4 Millip P. M. in consequence. The colly information received by the nublic is that contained the first self-the work of the language therein on the Hawalian nublic health of the self-the language therein on the Hawalian in the language therein on the Hawalian nublic health of the self-the language therein on the Mariposa has been desired from 10.4 Mills the language therein on the Hawalian nublic health of the self-the language therein on the Mariposage the language therein on the Mariposage the language therein

minutes.

Around the palace two heavy Krupp runs, purchased by the late King Kalakaua, and two tiating guns have been stationed, in addition to nineteen small pieces. When the Mariposa sailed a detachment of Provisional soldiers

THE HAULING DOWN OF THE FLAG. Disorder in the House Over Capt. Boutelle's Resolution of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-In the House the last legislative day of 1803 opened with a very elim attendance on the floor. It seemed that many of the members, anticipating the recess of Congress to-day, and not expecting that any important business would come up, had slipped quietly away to their homes. The galleries also were a deserted appearance. Immediately after the reading of yesterday's journal, Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Ma.) arose and asked immediate consideration for a privileged resolution, which he sent to the desk to be read. It was as follows:

Whereas, It appears by certain papers transmitted by the Fresident, in response to a resolution of the House that the Secretary of the Navy, on the 11th day of March, 1924, issued instructions to the Admiral commanding the naval forces of the United States at the manding the naval forces of the United States at the Hawaiian Islands to hold and employ such naval force subject to the orders of one James II. Blount, said instructions containing the following words: "You will consult freely with Mr. Blount, and will obey any inatructions you may receive from him regarding the course to be pursued at said islands by the force under

Wheren, It appears by the same papers that said Blennt did assume to exercise military command of such armed naval forces of the United States on the Slat day of Narch, 1803 by issuing orders to "haul down the United States ensign," "and to embark the

down the United States energy." and to embers the troops" of the United States; and Herens, It appears by the papers referred to that the same Admiral, commanding the United States naval forces on the Pacific station, acting under said instruc-tions, did obey the unitary orders of said Blount, by lowering the United States ensign and moving the armed forces of the United States, "in obedience" to his (said Blount's instructions; And wheren, it does not appear that said Blount, at

DOINGS ON THE ISLANDS.

Political and Other Happenings from Drc. 0
to Dec. 14.

Gapwight, 1885, by the United Press.

Honolulu, Dec. 14, via San Francisco, Dec.
21.—The political situation remains without change since the ith. The publication here on that day of the substance of the reply, previously reported, of Minister Willis to Press, dent Dole's request for some explanation of Secretary Gresham's letter, has given rise to much speculation as to what his answer implied.

The Minister's obvious avoidance of any expression tending toward a disavowal of the extremely hostile intentions commonly attributed to him gives to the Government an unfavorable impression and enhances the hopes of the royalists. This impression is

tributed to him gives to the Government and unfavorable impression and enhances the hopes of the royalists. This impression is confirmed by the statement of the reply that the President will make known his purposes as soon as he is informed of matters recently submitted to him.

This language seems to be that of one clothed with authority over this Government, and expecting to exercise it in some arbitrary and forcible manner. Such is the impression convered to men of all political parties. The converged to men of all political parties. The converged to men of all political parties. The firm attitude of the Government and the cliftens, and by the strong American expression of sympathy with this Government.

The new and stringent policy of the Govern.

for the second of the second of the second of the Palled National Plans been the second philips of the Palled National Recognition to the Palled National Recognition of the Palled National Recognition of the management of the resistant of their colors of the recognition of the management of the resistant of the palled for our as the finite of the recognition of the recogn

Mr. Boutelle asked to have the report read, at the Speaker ruled, that it was not in order Nr. McCreary-Mr. Speaker, I ask permis-

Mr. McCreary—Mr. Speaker, I ask permiasion to make an explanation of the resolution. The Speaker—Laplanations are not in order. There was great confusion and the Speaker pounded violently on the desk, but the hubbar continued, and above the din and confusion came calls for "regular order. Mr. McCreary again endeavored to be heard and said that he had ambritted a report and asked to be allowed to make a statement upon it; but the Speaker raised that a statement could not be made during the sail of the committees.

mittees.

Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.) here made his way to the treat, and, waiting quietly until the speakers example his even and scarcer russing his voice above a conversational key smill.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to a tools of order.

Mr. Loutelle interrupting excitelly i tried to get the attention of the speaker to call attention to a great missise which has been made here. My privileges have been interfered with

The rest of the sentence was just in the noise and confusion of the members and the jounding of the Npeaker's gavel. The Speaker or

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dered the Sergeant-at-Arms to require the monitor from Mains to take his seat. His services were not required, however, for Mr. Houtelle sank into the nearest seat to be had, and the Speaker then requested all the other members to take their seats.

When order was restored Mr. Reed arose and asked the Speaker whether the reference of the report to the calendar caused it to lose its privilege. He contended that it could not be referred to the calendar in such a way as to cause it to lose its privilege.

The Speaker ruled that the reporting of a resolution during the morning hour ordinarily took away its privilege. Even a privilege matter might lose its privilege by being reported ouring the call of committees for reports. He afterward read from a ruling in the Fiftieth Congress: dered the Sergeant-at-Arma to require the

ports. He alterward loss.
Fiftieth Congress:
A privileged proposition, if reported during the morning hour for report, loses its privilege and takes its place on the calendar."
Mr. Boutello—The Chair will see that under

and takes its place on the calendar."

Mr. Boustelle-The Chair will see that under this ruling—The Maine member's further utterances were drowned by the Speaker's gavel. He endeavored to get in a few words of remonstrance, but the Speaker ordered the Clerk to continue the call of committees, and what Mr. Boutelle may have said was drowned by the vide of the reading clerk.

Mr. Outhwaite Dem., D., from the Committee on Military Affairs, called up the bill for the rolled of Major-Gen. George's, Greene and the House went into Committee of the Whole, The bill projoses to place Gen. Greene on the retired list of the army as a First Lieutenant, and to forfeit the pension which he now receives. Mr. Outhwaite moved that the committee rise and report the hill favorably to the House. Mr. Balley Dem., Text moved a division, and afterward made the point of no quorum. Mr. Outhwaite then reluctantly withdrew the bill.

When the morning hours expired the bill to admit how Marroes.

quorum. Mr. Outhwaite then reluctantly withdrew the bill.

When the morning hours expired the bill to admit New Mexico as a State came up under the special order adopted several days ago, but the point of no quorum was made on the motion to go into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Firm (Rep., Oklahoma) insisting that an enabling act for Oklahoma Territory be considered conjointly with that for New Mexico.

Mr. Wilson (Dem. W. Va., Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, asked unanimous consent that the Tariff bill be taken up immediately after the reading of the journal on Jan. 3. This was agreed to.

Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.) gave notice that as soon as Congress met after the holidays he would call up the Hawaiian resolution reported to-day from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. An understanding was reached that the Tariff bill should be laid aside for two days, after it had once been taken up, to allow consideration of the Hawaiian resolution.

Mr. Boutelle gave notice to the same effect as to his original condemnatory resolution.

The House then adjourned until Wednes-day, Jan. 3.

House then adjourned until Wedness

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Last Legislative Day of 1893 in the Scante-Holiday Recess,

Washington, Dec. 21.-The greater proportion of to-day's session in the Senate was passed either in executive session or in recess, awaiting the President's action on bills sent to him for his signature; and at 3:45 an adjourn ment took place for the holidays, the next meeting to be on Wednesday, Jan. 3. There was very little matter of interest in the open session. A statement was made by Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Or.) intended to keep alive the hopes of those who had looked for the passage of Bankrupter bill at this session of Congress. A bill to annex the Territory of Utah to the State of Nevada was introduced by Mr. Proctor (Rep. Vt.), and referred to the Committee on Territories. A protest against the Wilson Tariff bill from the woollen mill operatives of Great Falls, N. H., was presented, containing the threat that they would hold Senators and members who should vote for the hill responsible for any reduction of wages that might result. And finally a communication from the Secretary of State was presented, in response to Mr. Frye's resolution of Monday last, stating that no permission, conditional or uncenditional, had been given by the Secretary of State to land the Brazilian cable on the coast of the United bintes, and that he knew of no act of Congress which would allow him, or any executive officer, to give such permission. Mr. Frye gave notice of his intention to discuss the matter alter the Senate meets again. from the woollen mill operatives of Great Falls,

The President to-day approved an act to provide for further urgent deficiencies in the ap-propriations for the service of the Governpropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884; an act making appropriations to supply further urgent definencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for prior years; an act to provide for two additional associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma, and for other purposes an act authorizing the Fourth Assistant Fostmaster-isners; to approve Courtors and Assistant Fostmaster-isners; to approve carries an appropriation of \$175,000 for mileage of Senators and Representatives for the extra session and also gives a month's extra pay to employees of the House and Senate.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations of postmasters: James Fisher, Hackettstown, N. J.: John Wolf, Ban-Fisher, Hackettstown, N. J.; John Wolf, Bangor, Pa.; Johns F., Morer, Cathsauqua, Pa.; Frank P. Sharkey Maneh Chunk, Pa.; Oliver A. Claise, Ledighton Pa.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of H. Viay Armstrong, Jr., of Alabama, to be tonsul at trestoble, France; Henry W. Mallen of Instant to be a Commissioner in and for the Postrict of Alaska, to reside at Juneau City; John Russell, tolicetor of Custome for the District of Alaska, to reside at Juneau City; John Russell, tolicetor of Custome for the District of Natchez, Miss.; John P. Irish, Navai Cilleer of Unstones at San Francisco, and the following postmasters: M. P. liver, Painville, Conn., and F. L. Pitapatrick, Stafford Springs, Conn. Springs, Com.

Secretary Carliste to-day appointed Christian
Shultz Tearce of Tennessee disturing officer
of the coast and geodetic survey, vice Parson,
Mr. Tearce is a cashier in a Tennessee batts.

Mr. J. Hampton Hoge, Consul to Amor, has been furnished with a copy of the charges against him on flie at the State Department, which resulted in his being summoned to Washington. There are not two formal charges and each along the improjer retention of money collected by him as an agent. Mr. Hoge cays he can shall disprove those charges. It is such to has no further desire for the Consulate, and is seeking vindication alone.

Washington, Dec. 21. The total number of fourth-class Postmasters appointed to day was let, of which ill were to fill vacancies

caused by resignations and death. Among the appointments were the following.

Act bears the control of the cont Professional A. A. Servalità Ellioppion, pirage d'acceptante de la constante d